

ESCAPED FROM JUSTICE.

WILLIAM ROB, jun. Weaver at the Loan of Invergowrie, accused of the MURDER of **JOHN JACK**, Weaver at the Ground of Blackcuffs, on the afternoon of Wednesday the 17th of June inst. on the road betwixt Forgan market and Dundee. The description of the person of the said William Rob is annexed, and all persons are requested to give their assistance in getting him apprehended and brought to justice.

The above William Rob is supposed to be 22 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, well-made, fair and fresh complexioned, red hair, which he wears short, walks pretty straight, and wears a slouched hat; had on him when he went off, a light blue coloured coat, a striped velvet vest, and corduroy breeches. **FORGAR, June 19. 1789.**

THE Annual General Meeting of the Partners of the DUNDEE ASSURANCE COMPANY AGAINST LOSSES BY FIRE, is to be held in the Guildhall, Dundee, on Wednesday the first day of July next, at twelve o'clock noon, in terms of the contract.

David Blair, Cashier.

DUNDEE, June 20. 1789.

WILLIAM COULTER AND CO. HOSIERS.

Facing the Cross Well, north side of the High Street, Respectfully inform the Public, THAT they have purchased the Stock of two considerable manufacturing Hosiery, consisting of several thousand pairs of

RIBBED WHITE COTTON & OTHER STOCKINGS, Which they are selling at the following low rates, being 20 per cent. below the current shop prices.

Ribbed White Cotton Stockings, at 2 s. 6 d. 2 s. 9 d. 3 s. 3 s. 3 d. 3 s. 6 d. and the very best superfine at 4 s. a pair.

Shopkeepers, Shipmasters, and others, taking quantities, will be allowed a liberal discount.

W. COULTER AND CO. have a very large Stock of **HOSIERY** of their own MANUFACTURE, Consisting of all the variety in Silk, Cotton, Thread and Worsted Stocking, which they sell at very low prices.

They particularly recommend

Their **SILK STOCKINGS** at 10 s. 6 d. a pair.

Patent Silk and Cotton Stockings, 6 s. 6 d. a pair.

And Patent Worsted Stockings, at 6 s. a pair.

As W. C. and Co. have always a large Stock of Silk, Cotton, Thread, and Worsted by them—any article of Hosiery can be made to pattern, upon one or two days notice.

SALE OF BROAD CLOTHS, &c.

First shop above the New LAMP, West Side of North Bridge Street, THE Remainder of the GOODS which lately belonged to Mr Archibald McDowall, are there selling off at prices far below what they cost the manufacturer.

The Articles still on hand are,

Fine Second Cloths, Livery and Narrow Cloths, Florentines, Corduroys, Naukens, &c. for breeches.

MR H. LION,

Atkin's Land.

Second floor above the Canonage Tolbooth, 3d door up stairs, Opposite the Sugar House, R. Respectfully offers his assistance to the Public, and the Public in general, and most humbly acquaints them, That he extracts CORNS, whether hard, soft, blood, or black, without causing the least pain. His manner of effecting this wonderful operation is accomplished in ten minutes, and his patients are permitted instantly to follow their respective vocations, without any danger. Also, NAILS, far grown into the quick, extracted without giving the least pain. His remedies in the above cases have met the approbation of the Faculty in general, particularly in Great Britain, where he has practised with success.

He draws Teeth, and cleans the Teeth and Gums without pain, rendering those which are discoloured, perfectly white, and makes the flesh grow close to the root of the enamel. He has invented a safe method of fitting Artificial Teeth, set in so firm as to eat with them, and so exact as not to be distinguished from natural.

Ma. Lion will wait on Ladies and Gentlemen at their own Lodgings, if desired.

To be SET for such a term of years as can be agreed upon, and entered to immediately.

AN Inexhaustible FREESTONE QUARRY in the Parish of St. Andrew, near the well-known Blackcuffs, Edinburgh, which, at a small expense, may be rendered available to any depth, and carts brought to the bottom of the rock; the proprietor having wrought the quarry to a considerable extent for some months past, the rapid fall proves the quality of the stone; and as it lies within a few hundred yards of the new buildings, the advantages are obvious.

Proposals in writing, to be kept secret if desired, may be directed to Mr Walker the proprietor, at Coats, well-end of Prince's Street.

Sea-Bathing Quarters, near Queensferry. TO Let furnished, The Second Floor of a Gentle HOUSE, consisting of parlour, bed room, and dining room. The lodger will have the privilege of a kitchen and garden, with all necessary pot-stuff; will be accommodated with milk and butter for himself and family, &c. grass or corn and hay for one or more horses, and like wife the carriage of coal and other articles, on the easiest terms.

The house is free from smoke, and within 20 minutes walk of the Town of Queensferry. The situation is very pleasant, commanding an extensive view of the Forth and part of its banks, and adjacent towns from the island of May to the Castle of Stirling.

The house will be seen at Westfield by Dundas Castle, where further particulars will be given.

Not to be repeated.

SALE OF FARM-STOCK,

AND

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

To be SOLD by public roup, upon Monday the 29th inst. at the Farm of Flak, about a mile east from Linlithgow, THE Whole STOCKING on said FARM, consisting of a number of Milch Cows and Quays of a good breed, a score of very fine Ewes and Lambs, (the lambs fit for immediate slaughter) a pair of very handsome, strong, steady Chaise Horses, and a Cart Horse; also, a four-wheel Chaise and Harness, in very good order; and the whole Labouring Utensils.

At same time will also be sold by roup, THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT FLASK, Consisting of Beds, Bed and Table Linen, Tables, Chairs, Kitchen Utensils, &c. with a quantity of Liquor in bottles, and empty Bottles.

The Roup to begin at ten o'clock forenoon, precisely.

N.B. On same day will be set for the season, either by roup or private bargain—Several Inclosures in Pasture Grass, on the Farms of Flyke and Bosside, all well fenced and watered.

SUN FIRE OFFICE,

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

THE Annual Premiums due upon Insurances in this Office at the term of MIDSUMMER, being the 24th June inst. are requested to be paid up immediately, as also, a Duty of One Shilling and Sixpence on every Hundred Pounds; as by neglecting the payment thereof 14 days after the term-day the benefit of the policy expires.

Persons insured are therefore desired to call at the Office, where receipts are given for the premium on old insurances, and policies issued for new ones.

The Sun Fire Office now insure SHIPS from Fire, in the different ports of Great Britain; and Ships in the builders yards, or in docks; also, CARPENTERS STORES,—on liberal principles.

Merchants and others having often complained that, at particular times, they had a large stock of goods on hand, for some months, which they could not get insured from loss or damage by fire, unless the premium was paid for 12 months—**ALLAN** takes the liberty of informing them, that the Sun Fire Office have come to the resolution of accommodating the Public with insurances on ships building or a float, and also on goods for a less time than a year.

Further particulars of which he will explain to those requiring such insurances.

The Sun Fire Office now keep a capital Engine for extinguishing Fires, of the newest and most approved construction, with a number of able-bodied firemen, at Edinburgh, for the protection of property from fire.

ROBERT ALLAN AGENT.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE,

Lombard Street, London.

Persons insured by this Company, whose annual Premiums fall due at MIDSUMMER, being the 24th of June, are requested to take notice, that printed receipts (issued from, and checked at this Office) are now in the hands of the several Agents.

The Agents of the Phoenix Company for Scotland are **JOHN STENHOUSE, Esq. Edinburgh.** **HARRY LUMSDEN, Esq. Aberdeen.** **Messrs. LONDON, CRAIGIE, and CO. Glasgow.** **Mr THOMAS SANDEMAN, Perth.** **WILLIAM CLARK, Dumfries.**

It is acknowledged on every side, that the equitable system upon which Insurances against Fire are now effected, has been secured to the Public by the liberal plan of this Company; and the Office has, in return, been honoured with marks of public approbation, from all ranks of the Public.

This Company is not founded on the principle of the Contribution Societies, in which persons insured are liable for the losses of others; on the contrary, the policies of this Office contain a full engagement to pay the whole amount of any loss sustained, for which purpose the Company holds in readiness ample funds in Government Securities, and at all times discharges the demands of sufferers with as much honour and promptitude as any Insurance Company of Great Britain.

For further particulars of the rules, may be had gratis of the Agents in all the principal cities and towns of Great Britain, By Order of the Directors, **H. A. HARDY, Sec. of the Country department.** Not to be repeated.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE INSURANCE OFFICE

FROM FIRE.



THE Proprietors beg leave to inform the Public, That they continue to Insure Houses, Buildings, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, from Loss, or Damage by Fire, and to reward their friends that they will be allowed their policies free of expense, upon removal from one office to another, and also to persons already insured in this office, requiring alterations in their Insurances.

Ships in Harbour or in Dock insured from Fire by the month or year.

The rates of insurance may be known by applying to the under-mentioned Agents, or at the Fire Office, foot of the Side, Newcastle—

DONALD SMITH and CO. Front of the Exchange, Edinburgh—and **FLEMING and DOUGLAS, Merchants, Glasgow.**

All persons in Edinburgh and vicinity, insured in this office, the premiums on whose policies fall due at the term of Midsummer, being the 24th of June, are hereby reminded to pay the said premiums at the office of the said Donald Smith and Co. where printed receipts will be issued out, on or before the 9th day of July next, when the 15 days allowed by this office, over and above the time they were insured for, will expire.

The above notice is given to prevent the insured losing the benefit of their policies, by omitting to make such payment in proper time.

NEWCASTLE, } WILLIAM LLOYD Sec. June 22. 1789.

SALE OF A CAPITAL TIMBER-YARD

ADJOURNED.

THE SALE of the TIMBER-YARD at Leith, belonging to Messrs YOUNG and COMPANY, is, at the desire of persons intending to purchase, put off till Tuesday the 27th of July next, at six o'clock afternoon, in Mrs Blackhall's Coffeehouse, Leith, when it will be sold.

This Timber-Yard is most eligible situated for its present and many other purposes, having a front of above 500 feet, and inclosed with a most substantial stone-wall, with three gates to the beach, and the same number to the new road from Leith to Musselburgh; a new-built Dwelling-house, Stables, and Wood-sheds, all in the most complete repair, and lies immediately contiguous to the Leith Glass-house.

At same time and place will be Sold, A FEW of about 35 feet front on the north side of George-Street, Edinburgh, to the westward of the houses now building; and about 90 feet front on the south side of same street, where there is an excellent quarry—all long ground.

Persons wishing to purchase by private bargain, may apply to Mr Pattison, Leith, or to Mr Young at the premises, Leith, June 24. 1789.

LINEN-DRAPERY.

MACVICAR & BLAIR,

Linen Manufacturers and Drapers,

HAVE Opened Shop on SOUTH BRIDGE STREET—with full assortments of the following

LINEN DRAPERY ARTICLES.

Hollands.	Sheetings.	India & British
Linen.	Damasks.	Mullins.
Long Lawns.	Diapers.	Dimitties & Mullins.
Cambries.	Hackabucks, &c.	

Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs—Clear Lawns, &c. &c.

TEAS, SPIRITS, WINES, &c.

JOHN GRAY

INforms his Friends, that he is removed to that commodious Shop, head of Borthwick's Close, High Street, Edinburgh, with a large and capital assortment of the following Goods, which he sells at moderate prices, viz.

Black and Green TEAS, Foreign and British SPIRITS, Port, Sherry, and Lisbon WINES;—CYDER, and LONDON PORTER—GROCERIES, &c.

WHALE-FISHING MATERIALS.

One peremptorily SOLD by auction, on Saturday the 24th June 1789, at twelve o'clock noon, in the Timber Yard, Leith,

A Quantity of WHALE-FISHING MATERIALS, almost as good as new, which lately belonged to the Countess of Hopeton Greenland Ship of Queensferry, consisting of Whale Lines, Harpoons, Lances, Boats, Butts, Leagars, Puncches, &c.

To be put up in such lots as purchasers incline. Inventory and conditions of sale are in the hands of William Gray, broker in Leith.

SALE OF LANDS IN AYRSHIRE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Council Chamber of Kilmarnock, on Friday the 24th day of July 1789, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

THE just and equal half of the five pound Land of CORRAITH, lying in the parish of Dundonald, consisting of 92 acres of rich arable and meadow ground, divided into small inclosures. There is a commodious mansion-house, with a complete set of offices, upon the premises, which are pleasantly situated in a populous part of the country, about mid way between the towns of Ayr, Irvine, and Kilmarnock.

The progress of writs and conditions of sale to be seen in the hands of William Paterson, writer in Kilmarnock.

LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF STIRLING TO BE SOLD.

To be SOLD by private bargain, and entered to at Mar-mas next,

A LANDED ESTATE in the County of Stirling, of the yearly rent of 461 l. Sterling, with a valuable Coal, and a considerable tract of improvable Moor.

There is a freehold qualification to vote for a member of Parliament belonging to the estate.

This property is situated within a mile and a half of Carron Iron Works, and three miles from the market town of Falkirk.

Further particulars may be learnt from John Dundas clerk to the signet, and the property may be viewed by applying to the signet.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury. S I,

AFTER the first hearing in the House of Lords in the appeal, wherein Andrew Straton was appellant, and Thomas Graham of Balgovan, Esq; respondent, there were so many various reports published concerning the Lord Chancellor's opinion, as delivered on the occasion, that the respondent thought it necessary, at the last hearing of the cause, to employ one of the most accurate reporters to take notes, in order that, in a question of such general concern, both to Landlords and Tenants, he might be enabled to publish his Lordship's opinion correctly.

The following abstract, without pretending to do justice to the force and eloquence with which that learned Lord always delivers his sentiments, will be found to contain an impartial state of his argument on the general principle.

MY LORDS, This is an appeal from a judgment of the Court of Session in Scotland, and the cause of action, as stated by the pursuer, is this, That he, the pursuer, is a farm called Pitmarthly, among a great number of other estates, did, as mentioned in the case, by a firm of tack, let this estate, and the tenant took the estate, upon certain conditions there stated; among others there represented, it was intended, that all the parts of the farm which were either arable at the time, or consisted of muir land, capable of being brought into tillage, and containing a certain number of acres, should be deemed and adjudged between the parties as a quantity of land that should be called ploughable and arable land; and being once fixed, it was further agreed between them, that that land should be divided into ten nearly equal parts, which in the form of tack are called breaks or inclosures; and that, when so divided, they should undergo a certain course of tillage, which, to speak generally, I shall thus state to your Lordships: That by the end of the first five years of the tack, five of these breaks should be in grass, sown out with grass seed, and the other five of these breaks should be laid down, one in fallow four times ploughed, and the rest with other kinds of crop, under certain restrictions, so that certain crops of corn should not succeed each other, but a regular succession and rotation is provided for these four fifths or breaks.

The consequence of the whole rotation would have been, that in the course of ten years from and after the first five years of the term, the farm would have got into a course of cultivation, that would have been varied as to each particular break at least for ten years, and the end of term was four years more, for the tack was for 19 years. After having agreed to occupy it in that manner, there is a clause in the tack very express, drawn to this effect, that it shall be in the power of the tenant to change this mode of cultivation at his pleasure; but wherever he acts in a manner different from that described, either in the course of tillage, or in the quantity of manure to be put upon the land, or the age of the grass of those fields which are broke up, or in any other small respects to which these covenants relate, he shall pay the landlord after the rate of 40 s. an acre additional rent upon that part of the estate.—The first topic of dispute upon this case is: They pass over all those specialties (which I have not yet mentioned to your Lordships) that occur in this case,

and proceed on the supposition that this had been the most formal instrument that could be, and the tenant had covenanted to occupy in the most distinct manner this particular farm, and, had notwithstanding that distinct compact, wilfully put the lands in a course of tillage in direct violation of the contract; and it is argued for the tenant, that the additional rent specified in the form of tack, being in the nature of the thing a penalty, was to be so modified, (as it is called here), that, instead of paying the sum specified, the tenant should be obliged to pay only so much damage as the landlord has qualified himself to receive from a breach of covenant, which is precisely the same as if he had only covenanted with the tenant to occupy the land in that manner, without specifying what should be paid for breach of covenant. Had this been the exact state of the cause, I never could have entertained any doubt that the landlord was entitled to recover the full sum agreed to be paid for breach of covenants. But when the cause was first opened to your Lordships, I entertained a doubt how far this principle could apply to the present case; for, from a particularity of expression in the clause, by which the tenant becomes bound to pay this additional rent, it is to take place not only in the case I have already mentioned, of his cultivating the fields in direct violation of his contract, but also in the case of every incidental omission in any of the articles he was bound to perform; and as in the latter of these, it was clearly of the nature of a penalty, it struck my mind as a matter of doubt, whether a covenant conceived in such a form as, being applied to some of the subjects, must be deemed a penalty, must not be considered in the same light with regard to every other subject. But after considering, as I have done, with a great deal of attention, the principle upon which the Court of Session have always gone in modifying penalties, I am perfectly clear, that although the covenant is so conceived, the Court, in perfect conformity with that principle, would have modified it with respect to some, and not have modified it with respect to others, which, according to their respective circumstances, ought or ought not to have been so modified. I do not conceive it will fall into any person's contemplation to say, it depends upon the form of the contract, whether the thing stipulated shall be deemed a penalty or not; because all penalties that result from stipulation have the same essential form of contract. Suppose, therefore, as in one of the cases that might be put upon this case, the defect particularly imputed to the tenant had been, that he had occupied that break which ought to have been laid down in fallow different from what was stipulated, and that the breach assigned was, that he ought to have improved that break by laying thirty loads of lime upon each acre, and it turned out he had laid on but twenty-nine upon one acre, *res ipsa loquitur*; for the damage, arising from the breach assigned, cannot be so great as that arising from a different mode of occupation; nor ought the whole damage to result from the omission of a part, in the same manner as from viola-

account of so slight a difference as one thirtieth part of the manure upon a single acre.—Damages cannot be said to be stipulated where they are made to apply to a subject, fairly and logically speaking, unequal; but that does by no means apply, where there is a distinct express mode of cultivation, and the breach assigned is, that the tenant, in direct violation of that mode, deliberately and wilfully undertakes to draw a profit from the land, in that manner in which he has engaged with the landlord he would not do upon other terms, but that of paying him forty shillings an acre for that land so occupied.—I have, therefore, not the least doubt in the world upon this subject, that, if the parties had done that which this contract (as I shall explain presently) pointed out was their intention, and as I think absolutely called upon them to do, I have no doubt the tenant would have come under a very distinct obligation to pay that sum of money.—Suppose he had done so, and the pursuer had gone for the money, what must he have done by way of allegation and proof?—After stating the contract in the manner he has done, the pursuer must have stated, that the tenant became bound thereby to occupy certain portions of that land in a given manner; and, in regard to certain portions of the whole he was bound to occupy, he had, in some other given manner, equally distinctly expressed, occupied it differently, whereby he came within the very terms of the contract, and was bound to pay for these acts respectively that sum of money the contract obliged him to pay.—proving that case, no answer, no argument could have been made upon it.—It would have been extremely distinct and clear, he ought to have paid the sum of money.

[The rest of the Speech went upon the special circumstances of this case, which, as they are of no general concern, it is unnecessary to state to the public.]

In concluding, he observed, that he was desirous that a decision might be given in this cause, by which the general point should be ascertained, and which should stand a regular judgment upon record; and that therefore he should not move their Lordships. That the decree should be simply reversed, and the appellant allowed; “But that the cause be remitted back to the Court of Session in Scotland, to enquire and find what number of acres the defender became bound to cultivate in the manner set forth in the form of tack mentioned in the libel, after the first five years of the tack therein mentioned, and what number of such acres were cultivated in any manner contrary to the said agreement; and whether any, and what sum of additional rent beyond the annual sum of 51 l. was incurred, and became due before the 24th November 1784, when the summons in question was raised; and whether any and what part thereof now remains due?”—which was ordered accordingly.

HIGH WATER AT LEITH.

	MOON'S AGE.	MORNING.	EVENING.
Thursday,	25.	3	3 50
Friday,	26.	4	4 46
Saturday,	27.	5	5 42



[This Gazette contains no news; but congratulatory Addresses to the King, from the Council, Assembly, and Inhabitants of the Island of Nevis—Protestant Dissenting Ministers in the Counties of Northumberland, and Town and County of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.]

M A I L S.
Arrived—Ireland, 5.—Lisbon, 3.—Flanders, 1.—France, 1.
Due—Ireland, 3.—Holland, 1.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

STOCKHOLM, May 29. The essential change which the King is about to make in the form of the Swedish Administration, by the entire suppression of the Senate, is certain, and the circular letters are made public, by whom his Majesty has informed the Senators of his determination. The Administration, however, which his Majesty will substitute in its place, is not yet regulated; and, in the letters addressed to those called on to be its members, he only says, that "he thought proper to name the members of the department charged to conduct the general affairs of the kingdom."

As the execution of projects by which all the authority centres in the Crown, without leaving any vestige of intermediate power, necessarily requires arrangements which are not yet digested and matured, the presence of the King in the capital is indispensable. The Duke of Sudermania, Grand Admiral of Sweden, departs to-morrow, in order to take the command in chief of the fleet at Carlscrona, which is expected to be able to sail from that port about the 15th of June.

The Russian fleet, however, among other advantages, have had that of shewing themselves the first in the Baltic; and their grand fleet is not only failed from Revel, but we learn, with chagrin, that a division has taken its station at the Promontory of Hangud in Finland; a post which we know to be of great importance for a communication between the two provinces, and particularly for the purpose of affording provisions to our army on the frontiers.

VIENNA, June 3. Field Marshal Laudohn has sent an express, dated May 27, that on the 16th a body of the enemy, to the number of 16,000, advanced in three columns to Unacz and Grahovo. One of those columns attacked the Imperial posts of Grahovo, Superior, Nieska, and Cohera, with such impetuosity, as forced them to retire, on which the enemy set on fire the village of Turc Unacz, and ravaged the environs; while the Imperialists kept the enemy at bay, the inhabitants took the opportunity of driving their cattle into the district covered by the regiment of Licanen. Another column of Turks attacked our posts at Ochigno, and obliged our troops to retire to Dobrozello. The loss on our side in this action amounts to between two and three hundred men. On the 15th, another body of Turks of a thousand men, drew towards Puzina Kulla, and on the 16th, a Pacha with some thousands marched to Livno, from whence it seems to be their intention to make an irruption into Smyrna.

VIENNA, June 3. His Imperial Majesty continues some days better and some days worse. The day before yesterday the fever did not appear, and his Majesty took a little walk in the garden; but yesterday the oppression upon the breast returned, though the Emperor had a tolerable night, and is not worse this morning. On the whole, the state of his Majesty's health still continues to give great uneasiness.

VIENNA, June 4. We have accounts from Moldavia, which mention, that the siege of Bender was not begun on the 18th of May, as the troops expected from the neighbourhood of Oczakow were not then arrived; in the mean time, that fortresses continue in a manner blocked up by the troops under Generals Kamenskoy and Uarow; the Russians have sent 24 pieces of cannon from Choczim to the troops before Bender, which are embarked in vessels upon the Niester.

When we conclude that they are in no fear of being driven from that place.

MILAN, May 25. On the 18th of this month died here, after an illness of a few days, his Excellency Don Paul de Rido de la Silva, aged 98 years.

VENICE, May 10. The letters from Trieste inform us, that the Russian fleet, commanded by Major Lambro Cazzioni, has left that place, and failed for the Levant; it consists of ten ships, carrying together 250 guns.

Another Russian fleet has likewise failed from Syracuse, composed of five frigates and ten light vessels, armed with 300 pieces of cannon.

VENICE, May 10. M. Piene Grimani, a noble Venetian, has been appointed by the Senate Minister from the Republic to the Court of Petersburg, to replace Mr. Folcaneo, who has resided there in that quality for many years.

The Algerine fleet, joined to some vessels belonging to the Emperor of Morocco, is cruising in the Archipelago.

HAGUE, June 16. M. de Schubart, the Russian Minister here, has informed their Highnesses, that his Majesty has granted a free and free passage to the neutral vessels; that his Majesty will do all in his power to preserve the tranquillity of these coasts, which it is his duty to guard; and that he flatters himself, that nothing during the rest of the war will disturb the security of the neutral trade.

The States of the province of Groningen in their Assembly of the 19th of May, resolved to grant an amnesty, or general pardon, under some restrictions in favour of those who, by proceeding contrary and prejudicial to the constitution, were concerned in the late troubles of the country.

ROME, May 23. At the time when we were in hopes of seeing all our disputes with the Court of Naples settled, fresh difficulties have arisen. We are this moment assured, that a celebrated Neapolitan Counsellor is arrived here, charged by his Sicilian Majesty to protest in his name against the title and Dominion title of the principality of Caluso and Roniglione enjoyed by the Holy See.

THE GROSVENOR INDIAN.

LOST, Some years since, on the Caffrarian Coast. The Public may rely on the following important intelligence, brought by a gentleman who was in Cape Town, at the Cape of Good Hope, in April last.

LAST February, a drummer, who had deserted sixteen years from the Dutch service, furlendered himself to the Governor of the Cape, soliciting his pardon on the truth of this story—That he had seen two European ladies, who were then actually existing with the Hottentots, in the interior parts of the country; and that, with a proper force, he would engage to recover them. The humanity of the Governor, which thence so conspicuously on a former unsuccessful search for the unfortunate persons that were missing by the wreck of the Grosvenor, was immediately excited. He instantly dispatched 400 soldiers, with 15 or 16 natives, who were consequently perfectly acquainted with the manners and language of the Hottentots, in order to accomplish the release of these ladies from their wretched state of savage existence. These two ladies being described, are supposed to be some of the passengers who were taken on shore when the above ship was lost. The party had not returned when the Kent Indian arrived at the Cape. The drummer is with the party as a prisoner, and expects pardon on his proving the veracity of what he has advanced as above stated.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, June 19.

Read a third time, and passed the money bill. In a Committee went through the lottery bill. The Episcopal Communion bill was ordered to be printed.

The Committee of Ways and Means, and Committee of Supply, were deferred to Monday. The Committee of the whole House to take into consideration the state of the British Fisheries, was also deferred to Monday.

Proceeded in several private bills, on the report of one of which, the Hanover Square poor bill, several clauses were objected to, and divisions took place; it was, however, at length gone through with.

SCOTCH BOROUGHS.

Mr Sheridan gave notice, that he should on Monday next move the House to resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of a reform of the Scotch Boroughs.

FORFEITED ESTATES IN SCOTLAND. Sir John Sinclair informed the House, that he should withdraw his intended motion relative to the forfeited estates in Scotland. He, however, would bring it forward early in the next session.

REVENUE PAPERS.

Mr Sheridan moved for several papers, relating to the duties collected by the Customs, Excise, Stamps, and Incidents, from the 5th of January 1785 to the 5th of January 1789. He moved the same from the periods of the 5th of April 1786 to the 5th of April 1789. He then moved that an account might be laid before the House of the national expenditure of the interest of the public debt, Exchequer bills, Army, Navy, Ordnance, Militia, and miscellaneous articles, from the 5th of January 1786 to the 5th of January 1789, specifying the extraordinary paid for in each year that did not properly belong to that year. He moved for the like account from the 5th of April 1786 to the 5th of April 1789. The next motion he made was, that an account might be laid before the House of the increased duties received at the Customs in consequence of the commutation act. While he was making the motion,

Mr Steele observed, he could not perceive the necessity of moving for these papers, as they were now actually on the table.

Mr Sheridan answered, that he had moved for them, in order that an account of them might be collected, and laid before the House, so that the Members might be able to see the different statements at one view.

Mr Pitt wished to know to what intention or purpose the Hon. Gentleman moved for them.

Mr Sheridan replied, that he meant to move, on Thursday next, that the said accounts should be referred to a Committee of the whole House.

It being agreed, that all the papers Mr. Sheridan moved for should be laid before the House,

Sir John Sinclair moved, that an account of the duties received by stamps and incidents in Scotland, from the 5th of January 1786 to the 5th of January 1789, should be laid before the House. Agreed.

REVOLUTION.

Mr Beaufoy moved, that the order of the day should be read for reading a second time the bill for commemorating the anniversary of the Revolution.

Mr Bouverie thought it was impossible the bill should be read a second time. The Revolution was already commemorated by the anniversary of the 5th of November. It would be therefore injurious to the country, as well as to the families of the industrious, to oblige them to keep another holiday.

Mr Beaufoy replied, that in all subjects, by which the people had derived any essential benefit, it was proper that anniversaries should be kept to produce either of these effects—namely, That it should explain to the people the nature of the event which they might not otherwise understand; or, that it should impress them with an adequate sense of the blessing they received and enjoyed from the occurrence.

Neither of those objects was obtained by the anniversary of the 5th of November. It neither explained, nor enforced the blessings of the Revolution. It was, therefore, that he wished some day might be chosen for that purpose. He had named the 16th of December, from its being on that day when the Bill of Rights passed. But he had no desire to increase the holidays of the country. On the contrary, he had no objection if the commemoration was to be on the Sunday preceding the 16th of December.

Sir James Johnston did not disapprove of the commemoration in itself. He thought it exceedingly proper; but he wished it to be made on Sunday, in order to prevent a day being lost, that might distress many indigent although industrious families.

Sir W. Dolben opposed the bill, on the principle of the impolicy of blending politics with the Church.

He conceived this should always be avoided. If the people derived any benefit from a political event, they ought to receive the idea of the blessing from that House. When the sense of it became languid in the minds of the people, it was Parliament that should revive its energy.

Mr Sheridan was surprised to hear these objections to the bill, when the Hon. Gentleman (Mr Beaufoy) who proposed it, had professed that he meant not to increase the holidays, perhaps already too numerous. That he was ready to agree that the commemoration should be made on the Sunday preceding the 16th of December. With regard to what the worthy Baronet (Sir William Dolben) had said, respecting its being improper to blend politics with religion, he did not agree with this as a general position. It was certainly proper, where any difference of opinion existed; but as this was a subject in which all parties had one opinion of the happiness it had conferred on the country, he could not see the propriety of applying it to the present instance. Had this been the idea at the time, we had never enjoyed the blessings of the Protestant religion. It was owing to the combination of politics with the Church, that the Revolution was chiefly effected. Surely, therefore, it could not be improper to blend its commemoration in our Divine worship.

Lord Fielding spoke in favour of the bill. His opinion was, that all events of public happiness should be thus commemorated.

Sir William Dolben thought, that as there was a day already appointed, to compare great things with small, moving for another commemoration, was like moving for papers already on the table.

Aldebaran Watson objected to the bill, because he did not wish to see the time revived, when, according to the Poet,

Pulpit, drum ecclesiastic,
Was beat with fist instead of a stick.

Lord Fielding said a few words. After which the House divided.

For the second reading, — 38
Against it, — 11

Majority, — 27

The bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday.

LOTTERY.

The order of the day was read, for the House to resolve itself into a Committee on the Lottery bill. The House resolved itself, Mr Gilbert in the chair. The bill passed the Committee, and the House refusing itself, agreed to receive the report on Monday.

SLAVE TRADE.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee; to hear further evidence and Counsel on the Slave Trade, Sir William Dolben in the chair.

Further evidence being examined, and Counsel heard, the Committee reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

The House being resumed, adjourned until Monday.

LONDON—JUNE 22.

Their Majesties are expected to set out on their intended tour on Wednesday next. The first place they go to is Lindhurst, in the New Forest, Hampshire. After passing a few days there, their Majesties will honour the Bishop of Salisbury with a visit; and, after sleeping one night at his house, will pursue their journey to Weymouth. The attendants will be more numerous than on the excursion last year.

Sir Lucas Pepys visits his Majesty almost daily, and has been in the habit of attending him at Weymouth in Dorsetshire, for the benefit of air fresh from the sea.

The Prince of Wales goes to Bournemouth the next week. His two brothers will accompany him. The Prince of Wales's ensuing birth-day will be celebrated at Windsor Castle as last year. The Royal tour will expire before the 12th of August.

The suite of the Duke of Clarence will in future be distinguished by their epaulettes—the device is a dolphin under a ducal coronet, upon an embossed medallion of gold.

Yesterday morning the Earl of Fife, set off from his house, Whitehall, for his seat at Duff-house, in Banffshire.

His Majesty has been pleased, in consideration of the services rendered by the Right Hon. William Eden, in his capacity as commercial negotiator, &c. to grant to that gentleman a pension of 2240 l. per annum, out of the four and a half per cent. during his own life, and the lives of his two sons, William and George Eden.

Friday the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank had a long conference with the Minister, at his house in Downing-street, on business respecting the new Tontine Loan.

A motion is intended to be made at the Common Hall on Wednesday, for a petition to the House of Commons, against the further extension of the Excise laws, in respect to the regulations about to take place in the tobacco trade.

Friday some dispatches were received at the Duke of Leeds' Office, from Tortola: they are dated the 15th of May, and contain an account of the crop of sugars having turned out much better than was first expected; but the cotton, owing to the worm getting into the trees, was very short and indifferent.

On Saturday last, at ten o'clock at night, a messenger arrived at the Duke of Leeds' Office, Whitehall, with dispatches from Joseph Ewart, Esq; his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from this Court to the Duke, at his house in Grosvenor Square, who summoned a Cabinet Council, which met yesterday at two o'clock in the afternoon, and was attended by the Lord Chancellor, Lord President, and Lord Privy Seal, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Duke of Richmond, the two Secretaries of State, the Earl of Chatham, and Lord Hawkebury. At half past four o'clock the Council broke up, when the Duke of Leeds forwarded the result to his Majesty at Windsor Lodge.

Saturday morning at six o'clock, the purser of the Manchip came to the India House, with news of her safe arrival off the Lizard, on the 18th instant, when she was under fail for the Downs. She sailed from Madras the 7th of February, arrived at St Helena the 23rd of April, and failed from thence the 1st of May.

The purser landed at Weymouth, and has only brought up the Company's packets to open, for which a Special Court of Directors met at one o'clock on Saturday.

PASSENGERS.

Sir Archibald Campbell, family, and five

gentlemen.

Major James Grant, from Bengal.

Mr Charles Oakley, and family.

Mr William Petrie.

Capt. John Ramfay.

Mr William Cuthill.

Mr John Goldingham.

Mrs Harper and two children.

The Hawkbury and Dutton homeward bound, arrived at St Helena the 1st of May.

The Cornwallis ditto was spoke with by a Swede off the Cape. The Albion failed from St Helena the 30th of April.

The King George outward bound, spoke with near the Line, all well, had been out 21 days.

This day arrived two mails from Lisbon, brought to Falmouth by the Howe and King George packets, the former in seventeen days, and the latter in nine.

Thursday night last, about a quarter before twelve o'clock, the Theatre at Manchester was discovered to be on fire. So rapid and furious was the flame, that the whole building was entirely burnt to the ground in one hour. It is suspected to have been set on fire by some malicious person, yet undiscovered. The house had been closed for some time, and not subject to have happened by accident.

An affair of honour between Mr Sumner and Mr Alton, was settled yesterday:—Lord Charles Fitzroy and Mr Crokatt were the seconds, and have honoured us with an account of the transaction.

To prevent any misrepresentation of a duel which took place this morning, we think it our duty to state the following particulars:

In consequence of a message from Mr Sumner to Mr Alton, relative to a misunderstanding which happened the preceding evening, the parties met in a field near the Uxbridge road; when it was agreed by their seconds, that Mr Alton and Mr Sumner should fire together, at the distance of twelve paces. Mr S. fired: Mr A. returned the fire instantly, and slightly wounded Mr S. in the upper part of his thigh. Mr

Sumner declared himself satisfied, and the parties left the ground. (Signed) CHARLES FITZROY. HENRY CROKATT.

Clarges Street, June 21. 1789.

CAPTAIN MACKENZIE.

We learn that the unfortunate Captain Mackenzie, who lay two years in Newgate, under sentence of death, for ordering a mutinous soldier to be blown from the mouth of a gun in Africa, was lately shot through the heart in a duel at Naples.—The life of this gentleman, whose strong and violent passions were his ruin, has presented a melancholy lesson to the furious. With a warm and generous nature, open and unsuspecting, quick to relieve, and faithful to perform, he was on the slightest provocation roused beyond the government of reason to the most intemperate actions; and though no man felt more poignant remorse for the effects of his rage, they failed giving to his heart that moderation which alone was wanting to the accomplishment of a most gentlemanly character. The last act was, like all the former, brought on by that quick irritability which no reasoning could subdue, nor even years, experience, nor misfortune could subdue. Divorced by his wife, through the easy laws of Scotland, for conjugal infidelity, his son in possession of the estate which he had forfeited by his conviction—an exile from his country—his memory loaded with the consequences of his intemperate blood, nothing remained constant to him but his nature, and that completed the volume of disasters it had brought on him by a premature and violent death.

OPERA HOUSE FIRE.

The Prince of Wales is to be this day applied to, relative to a new Opera-house—and we trust his Royal Highness will alone give countenance to such an edifice, as may be convenient, ornamental, and secure!

One of the causes of the fire at the Opera-house, is said to be a street in the upper part of the building, where stunged goods were concealed, and to which resort was generally made with a dark lantern!

Report speaks freely—but whether truly or not, we shall not venture to say—on the cause of the late alarming conflagration! Respectable people in Pall Mall say they saw the fire break out at three places in the roof at the same moment!—The dancers, practising on the stage, were astonished to find its first effects were conveyed to them in a shower of fire from the operatical sky. In addition to this, a Frenchman was heard, about three days before, rather emphatically to predict the fate of the King's Theatre by fire! These are circumstances incumbent upon us to state, that the necessary enquiries may be instituted for the justification of innocence, or the detection of guilt!

The sufferings of the poor performers are great.—They cannot, with a British Nobility, stand in need of a supplicatory advocate—charity and generosity will go hand in hand to their relief!—Ravelli's rehearsal was practising for his benefit—Mrs Ravelli flew to the protection of her infant—and lost their all in the flames! Signora Giuliana, flying with her casket of jewels, value 500 l. from her dressing-room, entrusted it, in the perturbations of her mind, to the care of a genteel man, who promised to carry it to her lodgings, but who went off with it, and the villain has not since been discovered.

The most extraordinary depredator of the night was an elegant dressed man, who had the address to post a detachment of the Guards to secure a free passage for him and his friends in the removal of his furniture from two rooms! The real owner, however, fortunately arriving soon after the commencement of the fraud, this masterly scheme was defeated, and the projector delivered over to the mob, who treated him with little mercy; that it was with difficulty he escaped with life.

The school of Barrington carried off most of the capital prizes.

Such Barrington was informed of the late denouement at the Opera House, he lamented literally, that the hand of power should have so cruelly prevented his rendering the sufferers his honorable services. He told the Turnkey of Newgate, that he made his first appearance at that Theatre: That his performances had been always of a capital cast, and therefore he had no doubt but his talents, in this last scene, would have been exerted in such a manner, as to have secured him a fine benefit!

His Majesty has confirmed the appointment of General Lord Amherst to be President of the Court Martial which is to sit at the Horse Guards on Col. John Debbeigge of the corps of Engineers, in consequence of a complaint preferred by the Master General of the Ordnance.

Friday, the Attorney General gave Mr Stockdale notice of his trial for the supposed libel.

The prosecution of certain newspapers for libels comes mal-apropos, to an increase of duty on that article. The former edict of the Stamp we hope will now be changed, and will not be so oppressive to the press.

A few days since, was seized in a shop near St James's, and sent to the Customhouse, a parcel of French fans; the penalty for each fan is 200 l. The Commissioners of the Customs, in order to put a stop to smuggling, have taken on upwards of two hundred supernumerary officers, to be put on board the homeward-bound ships at the first port they arrive at, who are to remain until they come up to Gravesend; then they are to be relieved by a fresh set, and the others to go back to the different ports, to wait for the arrival of other ships.

Friday evening, between seven and eight o'clock, a desperate affray took place in Gray's Inn Lane, between one of the sergeants of the Coldstream regiment and a hay-maker. The latter, it seems, struck the former on the arm with his pitch-fork. A soldier in company with the sergeant, immediately drew his bayonet, with which he ran the haymaker through the body, who instantly fell down and expired. The soldier made his escape.

Friday, died, in the King's Bench Prison, the famous Luke Ryan, captain of the Black Prince privateer during last war, who captured more vessels belonging to Great Britain than any other single ship during the war. The various scenes he went through are astonishing. Our correspondent assures us, he remembers his sailing out of the port of Ruff, in Ireland, early in the year 1778, in the Friendship, a smuggling cutter of 18 six pounders, whose name he afterwards changed to the Black Prince, and did more injury to the trade of those kingdoms than any single commander ever did. He was taken in 1781 by one of our ships of war, tried as a pirate at the Old Bailey, condemned, and four different times ordered for execution, but reprieved; and, on peace being made, obtained his pardon, through the Court of France. In the years 1780 and 1781, it is said he was worth 70,000 l. the greater part of which he lodged in the hands of a famous house at Roscoff in Brittany, which on his condemnation is said to have retained the property to its own use.

On the 2d instant, died, at Berlin, in the 59th year of his age, Baron Knyphausen, the Hessian General in America.

At Hanover they are busy constructing a monument to the memory of the celebrated Leibnitz; it is to be raised on twelve Ionic pillars, the built and pedestal by a capital Roman artist.

On Saturday last night died at the Glebe-house of Clonawood, in the county of Donegal, the Rev. Dr. Beddard. This great divine was one of the most extraordinary characters of the age in which he lived. At his coming to Ireland, he had every reason to expect to have died in the Primacy; but, disappointed in his hopes of great preferment in the church, raised at that time to the highest pitch of expectation by the great popularity he had gained in Ireland, as well as England, by his preaching, he became disgusted with the pursuit of vain objects, and retired from the world about the year 1741, to his parish, in the most remote corner of Donegal, where, being secluded from all society, he got imperceptibly into the habits of a monastic life, in which he continued till his death, and from which no persuasion of friends or addition of fortune could draw him. Soon after his retirement, he got 40,000*l.* by the death of one brother, and some 30 years ago 100,000*l.* by another; the acquisition of which never by one guinea in a year increased his expenses, or altered in the smallest degree his manner of life, from which he was for a long time considered as a man of miserly habits and dispositions, until his character was called forth to public view, by the attack made on it by information preferred against him for a fraud against the law; when, on enquiry into the state of his fortune, it appeared, that from the time he had obtained to great an encroachment on it, his life had been a continued series of acts of generosity and liberality to all his friends and relations, among whom, for many years past, he had given 7000*l.* a-year in annuities, 1000*l.* of which was to a favourite sister, on the ruin of her husband's fortune, to whom he had given 2000*l.* as her portion. His life was a continued series of the most exemplary piety, beneficence, and charity, in the cultivation of which he would most probably have long lived, had he not been dragged from his retirement, by a charge false and disgraceful, indeed not to him, but to the revenue-laws of the country, and the officers appointed to execute them—who could make them a pretext for perverting public justice, and charging such a man with a fraud upon the malt law, for which he was fined 500*l.* on nine different informations; by the Sub-Commissioners of the Port of Ballinacree; but, conscious to himself of the injustice of the charge, and still more so of the determination upon them, he, at an expense of 1000*l.* prosecuted them in a Court of Appeal, where they were reversed, and with a spirit of just indignation and abhorrence at the malignity with which he had been persecuted, he brought his action for a malicious prosecution, which he brought to trial, at an expense of 800*l.* and attended the trial in person, to confront by his presence his accusers; but the learned Judge who presided to try the cause, having declared it as his opinion, that the judgment of the Sub-Commissioners in favour of the prosecutor did away all grounds for a charge of malice in him, sent this unfortunate sinner back to the Four Courts, to settle the law for the public good at his private expense, to which he submitted without repining, deeming his readiness to suffer in his own person and fortune, if the public could be benefited by it. At last his constitution, worn out by length of years, which had made one great effort, accompanied by a declaration that he would live to attend that trial, and no longer brook the law's delay, but expired one day's illness, without a groan.

We are sorry to hear that a great commercial house in this city has stopped payment.

The high handkerchief, and perruwigged face—marking of beauty, in British females, was an article of the French Queen. Foreigners praised the charms of English women, resulting from inoculation, which homely Gallic sunburnt Brunettes would not bear.

Defensive Treaty between Poland and the Porte is at the point of being concluded.

La Necessaire, a French pink, arrived at L'Orient the 15th of May, from the Isle of France, with officers of the La Resolution and La Venus having met with a violent storm as they were coming out of that port. La Resolution returned with the loss of all her masts, but no tidings were heard of La Venus when the pink came away.

A great number of negroes on the island of St. Domingo has been lately carried off by an epidemical fever.

The Court of Naples have sent six young men to Germany, at the expense of the public treasury, to study mineralogy, in which art the Germans surpass all other nations. This has been done in the view of working the mines in Naples and Sicily in a superior manner.

A powder magazine which caught fire lately at Rome has destroyed several very fine houses there; seven men were killed, and a number wounded, by accident. The shock was felt at 20 miles distance.

The great church at Pfortheim, (a German town in the circle of Suabia) with thirty other buildings, were destroyed by lightning on the 18th ult.

The King of Sweden seems determined to go thro' his work, and many officers will probably fall victims to his policy. When the last advice left his Courts-Martial were sitting on some subalterns, accused of mutiny against the King's person. The result is to punish all who were instrumental to the death of Frederickham last year.

The following letter, addressed to Count Beckfries, is a sufficient proof of the King of Sweden's victory over the Senate:

"We, Gustavus, by the grace of God, King of Sweden, Goths, and Vandals, to Count Joachim Beckfries, Senator and Commander of Orders, greet—As, in consequence of our act of union, concluded in the States General on the 21st of February, a number of Senators depends upon our gracious pleasure; it pleases us graciously to dismiss you from your charge of Senator of the kingdom, having no other need of your faithful services in that quality; as the zeal which you have manifested, as well as your talents and experience, are necessary to us in our kingdom, we are pleased to testify our confidence, and our generous pleasure, in calling you by the present instrument, to be a Member of the Supreme Seat of Judgment; in which capacity you will enjoy the same pension which you have had, &c."

May 15, 1789.

GUSTAVUS.

A letter from Abo, dated May 29, says, "Last night a courier passed through this place on his way to Stockholm, from the frontiers, with the news of action having taken place between the Russians and Swedes, in which the former had 500 men killed on the spot; the Swedes lost only 19. A bag-magazine belonging to the Russians was burnt." The new Sultan, as head of the church, has proposed a full forgiveness of all their sins to every faithful Mussulman who will serve in the present campaign. He likewise published an order in every part of

his dominions, for every Mussulman, from 16 to 60 years of age, to take up arms; this command, with the great advantages attending it, occasions an astonishing number of volunteers following the army.

PRICE OF STOCKS, JUNE 22.

Bank Stock, 1792.	India Bonds, 78 a 79 s. prem.
New 4 per cent. 1777, 97½	South Sea Stock, shut.
5 per cent. Ann. 1785, shut.	Ditto Old Ann. —
3 per cent. red. 76½ a 77	Ditto New Ann. shut.
3 per cent. con. shut, 77½	New Navy and Victualling Bills, —
3 per cent. 1726, —	Exch. Bills, —
Long Ann. —	Lottery Tickets, 10 s. 6d. prem.
Ditto Short 1778 and 1779, 13 9-16ths a ½	Irish Tickets, 7 l. 3 s. 6 d.
India Stock, shut.	Tontine, 103½ a ½
3 per cent. India Ann. shut.	

WIND AT DEAL, JUNE 21. N. E.

EDINBURGH.

On Tuesday, the Lady of Sir David Carnegie, Baronet, was safely delivered of a daughter, at his house in George's Square.

On Tuesday last was married at Leith, Mr John Cleugh of London to Miss Nelly Hutton, daughter of the deceased Mr James Hutton, merchant in Leith.

Married the 23d current, George Ogilvy of Baikie, Esq; to Miss Margaret Imlach, daughter of the Rev. Mr Alexander Imlach, minister of Marroes.

Monday was married at Stirling, William Wright, Esq; of Broom, to Miss Frances Stevenson, an amiable young Lady.

The 2d current, was married, at Glasgow, Henry Stuart Barclay, Esq; to Miss Eliza Wilson.

On the 18th instant died, Miss Jean Mackenzie, daughter of Thomas Mackenzie, Esq; of Applecross.

On the 14th ult. died at St Peterburgh in Russia, Mr James Gilchrist, late of Kilmarnock.

Died at Campbellton, upon the 6th current, Mr Duncan Ballantine, in an advanced age.

Yesterday, the Lord Provost, Magistrates and Council, were pleased to appoint Mr Robert Hunter to be one of the sworn measurers for this city and liberties, after having been examined and found every way qualified for the office by competent judges.

Last night, about ten o'clock, two Gentlemen were attacked on the pavement opposite the Exchange, by William Downie, a brewer's servant. He was immediately secured, and committed to the City-guard.—This day, the Magistrates, after a full investigation of the business, sentenced Downie to be publicly whipped on Wednesday the 8th of July, on the platform at the west end of the tolbooth.

Tuesday, the 35th regiment of foot, commanded by Lieutenant General Henry Fletcher, was reviewed on Burntside Links, by the Hon. Lieutenant General Leslie. The regiment went through their evolutions with great dexterity, but the badness of the day prevented much company from being present.

Yesterday, Captain Dougald, of Kirkcaldy, arrived in the Roads of Leith, from Koningsberg, last from Copenhagen, the former of which he left the 18th, and the latter on the 17th current; by him we learn, that the Danish fleet was still in port unrigged, and there was no appearance of preparation making for fitting them out. The division of the Russian fleet which had wintered at that port, was then in the roads.

Captain Dougald saw no Swedish ship of war during his passage; and could not, from every enquiry he made, be certainly informed, whether the grand fleets of Sweden and Russia were yet out of port.

A correspondent who is a great admirer of Revolutionary principles, applauds the conduct of the Legislature, in endeavouring to keep alive on the minds of the people, that spirit which rescued the nation from a subversion of its liberties, civil and religious, by an Annual Public Thanksgiving; but thinks it strangely negligent, that the tomb-stones and monuments of our forefathers (the Martyrs) who risked their all, and shed their blood in the godlike cause, should be suffered to decay, and fall victims to the corroding hand of time, as they are now doing almost all over the kingdom; nay, in some places, entirely removed as a nuisance.—They were great in their lives, glorious in their deaths, and their memories ought to be venerated, instead of being annihilated,

—and not a stone
Tell where they lie.

A putrid and infectious disorder has for some time raged at Footdee, a fisher town in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen. It had become so alarming as to induce the Magistrates and Physicians of Aberdeen to exert themselves in favour of the poor fishermen and their families; and we are happy to learn, that their humane and laudable endeavours have been attended with the most salutary consequences. The disease was found of the most insidious and capricious nature, and will probably take a long time before the patients are restored to perfect health. It has, however, by the means which have been used, received a very effectual check, and the lives of many individuals have been very fortunately saved to the community. The Faculty have much honour by their uncommon exertions; and, since their interposition, none have died, except some people much advanced in life. The Magistrates of Aberdeen also deserve great praise in fitting up a hospital for the sole purpose of receiving the diseased, and in opening a subscription for the support of their families.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

Wednesday, the University of Edinburgh conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine on the following Gentlemen, after they had gone through the usual private and public trials.

DISSERTATIONES INAUGURALES.

From ST PETERSBURGH.

Mr George Cayley,	De Hallu Caticulari.
From ANTIGUA.	
Mr Joseph Redhead,	De Alupe.
From AMERICA.	
Mr George Pitt Stevenson,	De Fe're Puterperarum.
Mr Alex. Schaw Feild,	De Typo complexione quadam.
Mr James Box Young,	De Dysentaria.
From ENGLAND.	
Mr William Houghton,	De Scrofala.
Mr John Cox,	De Etero.
Mr James Holman,	De Frigore.
From IRELAND.	
Mr John Goings,	De Dysenteria.
Mr George Maxwell,	De Etero.
Mr Robert Wightman,	De Hypochondriaci.
Mr John Pentland,	De Puterperarum Febre.
Mr William Brooke,	De Rheumatismo acuto.

PRESBYTERY OF EDINBURGH.

Yesterday, the Presbytery of Edinburgh met here, when one of the Commissioners appointed to carry on the translation of the Rev. Dr Henry Grieve from Dalkeith to the New Grayfriars' parish of this city, reported their proceedings, and craved, that as the Presbytery of Dalkeith had loosed Dr Grieve's relation to that parish, the Presbytery of Edinburgh would now appoint a time for his admission into the New

Grayfriars. The Presbytery accordingly appointed Wednesday the 22d of July for that purpose; the Reverend Mr Robert Dickson, one of the ministers of South Leith, to preach and preside upon the occasion.

The Presbytery also appointed the Rev. Mr William Simpson's translation from Lady Yester's church to the Tron Church, in room of the Rev. Mr William Martin deceased to take place on the first Sunday of August.

The sentence of the Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, respecting the settlement of Corfophine, being laid before the Presbytery, they appointed Commissioners to go to the Presbytery of Jedburgh, to prosecute Mr Shairp's translation from Hawick to Corfophine.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

Tuesday last, a motion was made in the Court of Exchequer by his Majesty's Advocate, on the part of Captain Duncan Ayre, for setting aside the verdict of the jury mentioned in our paper of Thursday last, finding him liable in 300*l.* Sterling, for illegally seizing the ship Betsey and cargo. His Lordship also moved for a new trial, in respect the verdict was said to be without and contrary to evidence.

His Majesty's Advocate, and Mr Solicitor-General Dundas, were heard at great length on the part of Captain Ayre; as were the Hon. Henry Erskine, Dean of Faculty, and Mr Alexander Wright, for the owners of the Betsey and cargo, and in defence of the verdict returned by the jury.

The Lord Chief Baron, and other Judges, were unanimously of opinion, that the verdict was well founded; and that, if Revenue Officers will rashly make seizures of ships, without the bounds prescribed by law, they do it at their peril, and must indemnify the persons whose property is thus illegally seized.—Their Lordships were likewise of opinion, that while it is the duty of Judges and Jurors to support the Revenue, they are equally bound to protect the property of individuals from the unlawful acts of those entrusted with the execution of the Revenue laws.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

On Tuesday last, Council were heard, at an adjourned Meeting of the Quarter Sessions of the county of Edinburgh, in a question wherein James Fisher horse-hirer in Edinburgh was appellant, and the Solicitor of Stamp Duties respondent. The question was, Whether Fisher, who had let a saddle-horse for hire, for the purpose of riding forty miles, to return, and the hire being by the mile, was liable in posting-duty, and obliged to take out a licence? One of the Justices had determined this question in the affirmative, and found Fisher liable in the statutory penalty, for letting a horse without a licence. Fisher appealed to the Quarter Sessions, and the sentence appealed from was affirmed by an unanimous judgment.

On Wednesday last, John Jack, weaver in Ground of Blacknet, was murdered on the road betwixt Forgan market, and Dundee. William Robt. jun. weaver at the Lone of Invergowie, is accused of committing the murder. (See advertisement p. 1.)

Saturday, marched into Glasgow, five companies of the 44th regiment, from Newcastle; and at four o'clock on Monday morning, they set off for Avy. At seven, three more companies arrived at Glasgow.

In the East Indiaman, just arrived from Bengal, there are above 120,000 pieces of muslin. Is there not a patriot amongst all the ministry who will put a stop to importations so ruinous to the weavers, spinners, &c. in Britain?

On Thursday morning last, the body of a woman, aged about forty, was found in the river Nith, a little above the bridge of Dumfries. We have not been able to learn her name, but believe she was the widow of a soldier, and had been on a visit to her sister at Dumfries.

We hear from Glencairn, that, on Saturday last, a man was struck dead by lightning.

And, same day, a bullock was killed by it at Mersehead, in the parish of Kirkbean; as were also a mare and a sheep on a neighbouring farm.

We hear from Paisley, that on Saturday morning last, they had a most alarming thunder storm, attended with uncommon rain. The rain fell in such heavy showers, that many houses in the lower part of the town were laid under water; and the horses, when ready to go away with the coaches, were so frightened with the thunder, that they had to be unyoked.—The effects of the same storm, in the neighbourhood of Dumbarton, was more alarming; the peals of thunder were most tremendous; the rain rushed from the mountains in great torrents, and the low grounds were covered with water; a bridge at Cardross was carried away by the impetuosity of the flood. Happily we have not heard of any lives being lost.

The Ceres, Minto's, from Leith, arrived at London the 19th ult. all well.

The Concord, Ballingal, arrived at Antigua, from Clyde the 5th of May, on her way to Jamaica.

ANTIQUITY.—A correspondent, who examined the relics found at Alpatra, (mentioned in our paper of Thursday last) has furnished us with the following particulars:—The Tumulus was about twelve feet in height, and appears, not only from its name, (the *Beach-hill*) but from the quantity of alms found in digging the soil, to have been occasionally used as a watch-tower, of which it is known there were several in the neighbourhood. The armour, which had been deposited with the body, was so greatly decayed as not to bear handling; the battle-axe alone retained its perfect shape, with the wooden-handle still in it; but it dropped to powder on being touched. The length of the sword is not known; it had been of considerable breadth; the part not totally decayed extended from the breast to the top of the head. A spur of uncommon weight and size was found near the feet, which were crushed by a stone falling upon them. Amongst the broken armour was a small gold buckle, with the appearance of leather still in it; and, upon the end of the strap, a gold-tip of two inches long and one inch broad, with a device upon it not unlike that of a coat of arms. Over the head lay the largest stone, of an ill-formed oblong shape, and round it were several inscriptions and figures, some of which resemble those on the gold-tip. Another stone has two characters upon it. The vault was formed by a number of unhewn stones, placed upon each other without any cement; and not the smallest trace of a coffin could be found. All the bones fell to powder on being touched; the teeth (as formerly noticed) are preserved; they are much worn, and remarkably small for so large a person as the skeleton indicates; and the same observation was made respecting the skull.

Extract of a letter from an Officer on board the *Sirius* in Botany Bay, to his Friend at Edinburgh, dated July 12, 1788.

"The Bouffell and the Alrolabe, which sailed from France on discovery, came here two days ago, who gave the following account.—As they were lying at one of the Navigator Islands, a group discovered by Monsieur Bougainville to the northward, where they had been on a very friendly footing, and had carried on a traffic with the natives for a long time with great success, until the day they sailed; after

they had got under weigh, Monsieur L'Anglé, Captain of the Alrolabe, requested of Monsieur Perouse, the Commodore, to allow him to go ashore, and get one boat load more of water, which was all he wanted of being complete. The Commodore wished to dissuade him from the design, by telling him, that as they had got under weigh, and would not be long at sea, there was no occasion for having so much water; but Mr L'Anglé seeming very anxious to go, Monsieur Perouse allowed him. He accordingly went ashore with two armed boats, and in all about 36 men. Whilst they were filling their water, the natives seemed to be on the same friendly footing with them, and they had always been formerly. Meantime the ships which had hove to off the Island, had drifted to leeward of one of the points which formed the Bay, in which they were lying. When, however, Mr L'Anglé's people had filled their water, and were walking down to the boat, a great number of the natives came down, and surrounded them so suddenly, and so close, that they had not power to use their fire-arms, and killed Mr L'Anglé and 31 of the men that were with him. The others swam off to the ships, some of them very dangerously wounded."

Extract of a letter from Belfast.

"Though our linen, glass, and cotton manufactures never gave bread to so many of the natives as now, yet ships are sailing daily with emigrants for America, from almost every port of this kingdom. Above six thousand have gone this year already. More are daily going."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, June 26.

"Yesterday there was a meeting of all the Lawyers and King's Counsel at the Irish Bar, in the Chancery Chamber, who unanimously agreed to present a congratulatory address to the Right Hon. John Fitzgibbon, on his appointment to the important office of Lord High Chancellor of Ireland.

"This morning the Right Hon. John Fitzgibbon was sworn into the office of Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, and the seals delivered into his custody.

"The oaths were administered in presence of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, by the late Commissioners of the Great Seal—the Archbishop of Dublin—Lord Chief Justice Carleton, and Sir Samuel Bradstreet, Bart.

"The induction into this high office took place at the Viceroyal Lodge, at the Black Rock.

"The Lord High Chancellor of Ireland takes his place in the Court of Chancery on Monday; and proceeds on business immediately.

"The patent for his peerage is not yet come over.

"Thursday morning the new Chancellor gave a grand breakfast to a splendid concourse of fashionable visitors, who attended his congratulatory levee, at his seat near Stillorgan.

"John Dwyer, Esq; an eminent attorney, is to be Secretary to Lord Chancellor Fitzgibbon. This place is worth 1200*l.* a-year.

"We hear that the two Hon. Mr Lyfaghts, brothers of Lord Liffel, have been dismissed from their places of Port Collector, and Collector of Excise of the city and county of Cork; that Colonel Pigot, member for Middleton, has been deprived of the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the city of Cork, and John Townhend, Esq; member for Dingle-Isle, of that of Barrack-master of Dublin.

"Lord Kingborough and Richard Longfield, Esq; are appointed Joint-Governors of the county of Cork, in the room of the Earl of Shannon, dismissed.

"Mountford Longfield, Esq; late Lieutenant-Colonel of the Carbiners, is to be appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the city of Cork, in the room of Col. Pigot, dismissed.

"It is said that the place of Master of the Rolls, taken from his Grace of Leinster, is to be given jointly to the Earl of Bellamont and the Earl of Glendore—the patronage remaining with the Lord Lieutenant.

"Lord Carysfort, brother-in-law to the Marquis of Buckingham, and consequently one of the firm of Pitt and Co. is to be appointed Joint Post-master General, in the room of the Right Hon. Mr Ponsonby."

By Order of the GOVERNOR and DIRECTORS of the MUSICAL SOCIETY.

A General Meeting of the said Society is to be held in St Cecilia's Hall, on Monday next the 29th inst. at one o'clock afternoon, before which Meeting each Member will please pay in to Thomas Sanderlin, at his shop Luckenbooths, their Collector, his contribution of One Guinea and a-Half, otherwise to forfeit his place in the Society, in terms of their constitution; and at this Meeting the Governor and Directors for the ensuing year are to be chosen.

Thermometer and Barometer since our last:

	Therm.	Bar.
Monday, June 22. 8 P. M.	53	29.2
Tuesday, — 8 A. M.	51	29.3
— 8 P. M.	50	29.30
Wednesday, — 8 A. M.	50	29.30
— 8 P. M.	51	29.40
Thursday, — 8 A. M.	52	29.40

ARRIVED AT LEITH.

June 22. Peggy, Clark, from Dundee, goods.

Indultrious Helen, Gray, from Perth, grain.

23. Jennys, Thomson, from Riga, goods.

William and Margaret, Morrison, from Fiodhorn, bals.

Star, Ritchie, from London, goods.

Friendship, Huntly, from Stromer, wood.

24. Martha, Miller, from Wick, goods.

Good Intent, Dugall, from Pillow, grains.

Mary, Smith, from Memel, wood.

Hailes Castle, Dunbar, from Pillow, grain.

Good Intent, Houston, from Easdale, slates.

SAILED.

Diligence, Butler, for London, goods.

Mercury, Barr, for Dunkirk, grain.

By the Right Honourable the Lord Provost and Magistrates of the City of Edinburgh.

WHEREAS last night, between the hours of twelve and one, a Gentleman was violently assaulted at the Netherbow, by two persons, one of whom struck him a blow on the head with a bludgeon, with such force, as to fracture his skull in different places; and though every medical aid has been given, yet he now lies in danger of his life.—In order to discover and bring to justice the perpetrator of this barbarous act, a reward of TWENTY GUINEAS is hereby offered to any person, whether accomplice or not, who shall, within three months, lodge information at the Council Chamber, of the person who gave the blow; to be paid by the City Chamberlain, on conviction.

Given at Edinburgh this 25th June 1789.

To be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 7th of July next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

THESE TWO DWELLING-HOUSES.

With the garret or upper story above the same, which belonged to the deceased Thomas Bryson, brewer in Edinburgh, in that Tenement of Land on the north side of the Land formerly called Hamilton's Folly, now New George, and an additional room, stable, and cellar, built upon the north side thereof, with the privilege of taking water from the well in the adjoining brewery.—All lying within the parish of St Cuthberts, and county of Edinburgh.

The articles of roup, and title-deeds, may be seen in the hands of Charles Stewart, writer to the Signet.

At Hanover they are busy constructing a monument to the memory of the celebrated Leibnitz; it is to be raised on twelve Ionic pillars, the built and pedestal by a capital Roman artist.

On Saturday last night died at the Glebe-house of Clonawood, in the county of Donegal, the Rev. Dr. Beddard. This great divine was one of the most extraordinary characters of the age in which he lived. At his coming to Ireland, he had every reason to expect to have died in the Primacy; but, disappointed in his hopes of great preferment in the church, raised at that time to the highest pitch of expectation by the great popularity he had gained in Ireland, as well as England, by his preaching, he became disgusted with the pursuit of vain objects, and retired from the world about the year 1741, to his parish, in the most remote corner of Donegal, where, being secluded from all society, he got imperceptibly into the habits of a monastic life, in which he continued till his death, and from which no persuasion of friends or addition of fortune could draw him. Soon after his retirement, he got 40,000*l.* by the death of one brother, and some 30 years ago 100,000*l.* by another; the acquisition of which never by one guinea in a year increased his expenses, or altered in the smallest degree his manner of life, from which he was for a long time considered as a man of miserly habits and dispositions, until his character was called forth to public view, by the attack made on it by information preferred against him for a fraud against the law; when, on enquiry into the state of his fortune, it appeared, that from the time he had obtained to great an encroachment on it, his life had been a continued series of acts of generosity and liberality to all his friends and relations, among whom, for many years past, he had given 7000*l.* a-year in annuities, 1000*l.* of which was to a favourite sister, on the ruin of her husband's fortune, to whom he had given 2000*l.* as her portion. His life was a continued series of the most exemplary piety, beneficence, and charity, in the cultivation of which he would most probably have long lived, had he not been dragged from his retirement, by a charge false and disgraceful, indeed not to him, but to the revenue-laws of the country, and the officers appointed to execute them—who could make them a pretext for perverting public justice, and charging such a man with a fraud upon the malt law, for which he was fined 500*l.* on nine different informations; by the Sub-Commissioners of the Port of Ballinacree; but, conscious to himself of the injustice of the charge, and still more so of the determination upon them, he, at an expense of 1000*l.* prosecuted them in a Court of Appeal, where they were reversed, and with a spirit of just indignation and abhorrence at the malignity with which he had been persecuted, he brought his action for a malicious prosecution, which he brought to trial, at an expense of 800*l.* and attended the trial in person, to confront by his presence his accusers; but the learned Judge who presided to try the cause, having declared it as his opinion, that the judgment of the Sub-Commissioners in favour of the prosecutor did away all grounds for a charge of malice in him, sent this unfortunate sinner back to the Four Courts, to settle the law for the public good at his private expense, to which he submitted without repining, deeming his readiness to suffer in his own person and fortune, if the public could be benefited by it. At last his constitution, worn out by length of years, which had made one great effort, accompanied by a declaration that he would live to attend that trial, and no longer brook the law's delay, but expired one day's illness, without a groan.

We are sorry to hear that a great commercial house in this city has stopped payment.

The high handkerchief, and perruwigged face—marking of beauty, in British females, was an article of the French Queen. Foreigners praised the charms of English women, resulting from inoculation, which homely Gallic sunburnt Brunettes would not bear.

Defensive Treaty between Poland and the Porte is at the point of being concluded.

La Necessaire, a French pink, arrived at L'Orient the 15th of May, from the Isle of France, with officers of the La Resolution and La Venus having met with a violent storm as they were coming out of that port. La Resolution returned with the loss of all her masts, but no tidings were heard of La Venus when the pink came away.

A great number of negroes on the island of St. Domingo has been lately carried off by an epidemical fever.

The Court of Naples have sent six young men to Germany, at the expense of the public treasury, to study mineralogy, in which art the Germans surpass all other nations. This has been done in the view of working the mines in Naples and Sicily in a superior manner.

A powder magazine which caught fire lately at Rome has destroyed several very fine houses there; seven men were killed, and a number wounded, by accident. The shock was felt at 20 miles distance.

The great church at Pfortheim, (a German town in the circle of Suabia) with thirty other buildings, were destroyed by lightning on the 18th ult.

The King of Sweden seems determined to go thro' his work, and many officers will probably fall victims to his policy. When the last advice left his Courts-Martial were sitting on some subalterns, accused of mutiny against the King's person. The result is to punish all who were instrumental to the death of Frederickham last year.

The following letter, addressed to Count Beckfries, is a sufficient proof of the King of Sweden's victory over the Senate:

"We, Gustavus, by the grace of God, King of Sweden, Goths, and Vandals, to Count Joachim Beckfries, Senator and Commander of Orders, greet—As, in consequence of our act of union, concluded in the States General on the 21st of February, a number of Senators depends upon our gracious pleasure; it pleases us graciously to dismiss you from your charge of Senator of the kingdom, having no other need of your faithful services in that quality; as the zeal which you have manifested, as well as your talents and experience, are necessary to us in our kingdom, we are pleased to testify our confidence, and our generous pleasure, in calling you by the present instrument, to be a Member of the Supreme Seat of Judgment; in which capacity you will enjoy the same pension which you have had, &c."

May 15, 1789.

GUSTAVUS.

A letter from Abo, dated May 29, says, "Last night a courier passed through this place on his way to Stockholm, from the frontiers, with the news of action having taken place between the Russians and Swedes, in which the former had 500 men killed on the spot; the Swedes lost only 19. A bag-magazine belonging to the Russians was burnt." The new Sultan, as head of the church, has proposed a full forgiveness of all their sins to every faithful Mussulman who will serve in the present campaign. He likewise published an order in every part of

NOTICE
To the CREDITORS of HUGH BROWN, Merchant in Dalry.
THAT upon the application of the said Hugh Brown, with concurrence of a creditor to the extent required by law, the Lords of Council and Session, upon the 14th current, sequestrate his whole real and personal estate, wherever situated; and appointed his creditors to meet at Dalry, within the house of William Jack, vintner there, upon Tuesday the 17th July next, at twelve o'clock noon, to name an interim-fiduciary upon his said sequestrated estate. A Magistrate will attend to receive the creditors' grounds of debt, and take their oaths of verity.
Of all which this intimation is now made, in terms of the Statute.

NOTICE
TO THE CREDITORS OF JAMES KILPATRICK, Late Merchant in Dunbar.
WHEREAS the Trustees upon the sequestrated estate of the said James Kilpatrick, having made up a state of the bankrupt's effects that have been converted into money, and a state of the debts which have been proved, and a scheme dividing the free produce of the money so recovered among the creditors—this is to give notice to the said creditors of James Kilpatrick, that these states and scheme, together with a general state of the bankrupt's affairs, are lying in the hands of John Crombie, merchant in Haddington, one of the trustees, for the inspection of the creditors or their agents; and that a general meeting of the creditors will be held in the house of Thomas Fairbairn, vintner in Haddington, on Wednesday the 19th of August next, at twelve o'clock noon, being exactly twelve months after the day of sequestration, to receive a dividend of the funds, and to give such orders as may appear necessary for the future management of the bankrupt's estate.

NOTICE
To the CREDITORS of the deceased DAVID MILL, Merchant in London.
BY advertisement in March last, intimation was made to the creditors of the said, which had been accomplished of the undivided part of the said David Mill's subjects, that the price, which was payable at Whitsunday 1789, was proposed to be divided; and they were requested to give in the instructions of their debts, with depositions on the verity, to Mr David Jobson, writer in Dundee, in order to their being ranked and receiving their dividends. The concerned being desirous that justice should be done to every lawful creditor, give this further notice to all persons, creditors to the said David Mill, who have not complied with the former advertisement, that if, on or before the term of Lammass 1789, they do not lodge with the said David Jobson their respective grounds of debt, with depositions constituting the same, and depositions on the verity thereof, they will be excluded from all dividend or share of the present fund, which will then be divided amongst the other creditors who shall have constituted their debts, and lodged the instructions of the same with depositions, as above required.

SALE OF KENNETPANS DISTILLERY,
By Adjournment.
AT A REDUCED UPSET PRICE:
AND
NOTICE to the Creditors of JOHN STEIN.
To be SOLD by public auction, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 15th day of July 1789, at six o'clock afternoon.
THE well-known DISTILLERY of KENNETPANS, including the distillery utensils, with the dwelling-house, offices, malting, and whole other buildings and grounds connected therewith. All lying in the county and parish of Clackmannan.
The situation of this distillery is truly eligible, being on the banks of the river Forth, with the advantage of a commodious harbour close adjoining. The work and offices are all in excellent order, and there are on the premises a complete steam engine, with two other mills for grinding grain. There is likewise abundance of coal, wood, lime-stone, and free-stone in the neighbourhood, which, with many other local advantages, render the whole a most desirable purchase.
For further particulars, apply to James Craig, merchant in Edinburgh; or to Robert Boswell, writer to the signet.
And the trustee on the sequestrated estate of the said John Stein, late distiller at Kennetpans, hereby intimates, that there is to be a General Meeting of the Creditors, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon the above Wednesday the 15th July 1789, at eleven o'clock forenoon, to fix the reduced upset price at which the Distillery shall be exposed; and to take under consideration such other matters relative to the bankrupt's estate, as shall be then laid before them.

SALE OF A CAPITAL DISTILLERY,
AND
MEETING OF CREDITORS.
To be SOLD by auction, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 15th July 1789, at 12 o'clock noon precisely.
THE LAND, HOUSE, OFFICES, AND DISTILLERY of KILBAGIE, situated in the county of Clackmannan, and within a mile of the River Forth, (to which there is access by a navigable Canal) and in the heart of a rich and populous country.
The Distillery is plentifully supplied with water, and there is great plenty of coal, wood, lime-stone, and free-stone, in the immediate neighbourhood. In point of magnitude, solidity, and convenience, it exceeds any thing of the kind in Great Britain; and besides Mills for thrashing of corn, and grinding all sorts of grain, there are included in it a most complete Malting, and houses for feeding, slaughtering, and curing of cattle, hogs, &c. The whole fitted up in a stile, superior to any idea that can be conveyed by an advertisement.
The House and Offices are built in a most substantial and elegant manner. The apartments are spacious, numerous, and commodious, fit for the accommodation of a large family.
The above premises comprehend two large Gardens, well stocked with fruit trees of the best kinds, and about 30 acres of land, most of it rich Kersk ground. The whole to be exposed to sale at the further reduced price of FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS.
Together with the above, will be sold, a large parcel of empty Casks, also several Stills, Worms, and other Metal Utensils lying contiguous to the Distillery.
For further particulars, apply to David Stewart banker in Edinburgh, or Robert Boswell writer to the signet.
The trustee on the sequestrated estate of James Stein hereby intimates, that there is to be a general meeting of the Creditors of the said James Stein, held at the Coffee-house above mentioned, on Wednesday the 15th of July next, at one o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of considering what further steps shall be necessary to be taken with respect to the above subjects, should they not be sold.

FARM IN THE EAST OF FIFE,
To be LET, and entered to at Martinmas first.
THE FARM of BALBOOTHIE, in the parish of Kilconquhar, and shire of Fife, consisting of 230 acres or thereby, all arable and in good order, having been some time in the proprietor's possession. This farm is all inclosed, and lies within a mile of the shipping ports of Ely, two of Pitvennoch, and three of Anstruther.
Proposals for a lease of nineteen years may be given in to the proprietor, at Kilconquhar-house, or to Patrick Plenderleath, writer in Pitvennoch, who will show a plan and measurement of the farm, and the grieve will show the grounds. The names of offerors to be concealed, if desired.

NOTICE.
THE CREDITORS of the deceased ROBERT EWART, Wright at Law, are desired to meet at James Barrowman's, faith at Cairns, on Saturday the 4th day of July, at twelve o'clock noon; and produce their claim with their oath of verity, that there may be a dividend made of the effects of said Robert Ewart; certifying such as do not then produce their claim and oath of verity, that they will be cut off from any share of said dividend.
Not to be repeated.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
THE Trustees for the Creditors of ROBERT BRYSON in Breland of Engleham, hereby give notice to all concerned, that, in consequence of a compromise between the said Robert Bryson and his creditors, the trustees are to renounce the trust deed, and give up the trust on the 10th day of July 1789, if no proper objection thereto by any of the creditors is lodged with William Parker, merchant in Kilmaronock, one of the trustees, between and that day.
Not to be repeated.

SALE OF LANDS.
In Kinross and Fife Shires.
By Private Bargain.
THE ESTATE of BLAIR, DOVILL, WOODEND, &c. with the Superiorities thereto belonging, consisting of upwards of 3000 Scots or 3760 English acres, all lying contiguous; whereof 1880 Scots acres or thereby are inclosed, including 500 Scots acres of wood and plantations, which are remarkably flourishing.
There are two freehold qualifications in Kinross shire, and one in Fife shire.
For particulars, apply to Mr Adam, the proprietor, in George Street, Edinburgh. Robert Bruce at Blair, will show the grounds.
N. B. There is reason to suppose that a report has prevailed that a large sum is demanded for the wood on this estate. Any person intending to purchase, will find, upon enquiry, that the sum at which the wood is estimated, is very moderate.

SALE OF LANDS,
AND OF
AN EXTENSIVE OAK WOOD
IN EAST-LOTHIAN.
TO BE SOLD.
CERTAIN Parts and Farms of the Lands and Barony of WESTER PENTCAITLAND, lying in the parish of Pentcaitland, and county of Haddington, either in one or more lots.
These lands are of considerable extent, consisting of about 840 acres, English measure. Some part (such as meadows) are generally kept in pasture, yet, in fact, the whole is arable; and, although mostly inclosed and subdivided with hedge and ditch, or stone walls, yet the same is still capable of great improvement, being in general of the very best soil, and situated in the centre of a fertile country, in the near neighbourhood of the markets of Haddington, Dalkeith, Musselburgh, &c. and possessing within themselves every mean of improvement, there being coal and lime in all the farms.—The coal of itself, (the existence and seams being ascertained) considering the present state of the adjacent coal-works, promises, at no great expence in fitting up the works, to prove immediately a very lucrative property.—Independent of the wood to be hereafter mentioned, and of a good deal of valuable timber in hedge rows, &c. on the different farms, there is on one of the farms a thriving plantation of oak, ash, &c. about eighteen years old, covering about twenty-five acres English measure, well kept and fenced, and in excellent order.
The whole lands are held blench of the Crown, and stand rated in the cess-books at £181. 17 s. 3 d. Scots, of valued rent: This valuation is accurately and distinctly subdivided; and, as there is a very old Retour, ascertaining a part of this estate (which impinges very little on the valued rent) to be a Forty Shilling land of old extent, very near three freehold qualifications in the county of Haddington, can be made on the valued rents, besides another freehold qualification on the Retour; and there is a crown charter already expedite, the precept in which is yet unexecuted.—There are complete heritable rights to the tithes, and the public burdens are exceedingly moderate.—The Church and Manse of Pentcaitland are in perfect repair; and there never has been any affliction for poor-rates in this parish, there being mortified funds fully sufficient for the maintenance of the poor.
The leases on this estate are in general nearly expired.—The whole farms are steel-bow, and the thirlage is, by agreement, already abolished at the expiry of the present lease of the mill.
There is no mansion-house fit for the accommodation of a large family, but there are several delightful situations for a mansion-house, with good roads, and an agreeable neighbourhood.—The farm-houses and offices are all in good order.
If offerors do not appear soon for the estate in one lot, it is intended to expose the same to public roup, in sundry lots, as shall in that case be specified in a future advertisement.
AS ALSO,
To be SOLD by private contract,
The WOOD of PENTCAITLAND, at Woodhall, one of the farms on the estate before mentioned.
The Wood is chiefly Oak: a small part of it has been already cut, but what remains to cut occupies about 75 acres, English measure, and contains upwards of 24,500 oak trees, and about 9000 birch, besides ash, &c. The situation is advantageous for the sale of bark, being at a convenient distance from Leith, Edinburgh, Haddington, & Dalkeith, &c.
The last cutting of this wood commenced in the year 1746, and continued for eleven years; and nine or ten years are proposed to be allowed for the present cutting.
The Forrester who resides on the spot, will show the wood and boundaries, &c.—The different tenants will show the farms.
For further particulars, apply to George Jeffrey, writer in Edinburgh, who will show the plans, leases, rentals, &c.

TO BE SOLD
By public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 29th day of July next, between the hours of five and six afternoon.
THE Principal Lot of the Barony of BLACKBURN, seventeen miles west from Edinburgh, lying in the parish of Livingston, and county of Linlithgow, the great road to Glasgow running through it.
This lot consists of near 500 acres, Scots measure; has a good modern mansion-house of sixteen fire-rooms, a complete set of offices, and excellent farm-houses for the tenants. The lands are inclosed, and subdivided with hedges and stone dykes, and surrounded with belts of planting. The hedges and planting are very thriving. The lands are of a rich soil, and in high cultivation: Lime and coal are now working in the adjoining lands. The grounds are part in tenantry, and part in the natural possession of the proprietor. The rent is about 4000 per annum.
The lands hold of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to a vote in the county. The term of payment of the price, and entry to the premises, will be made agreeable to the purchaser.
There is a very neat Distillery, with a complete set of Utensils, at Blackburn, which will be let for such a term of years as can be agreed on, and it may be entered to immediately.
For further particulars, apply to Mr Alexander Watson, writer, Craig's Close; in his absence, to Mr Thomas Miller, or William Dallas, clerk to the signet, Prince's Street, Edinburgh, who will conclude a private bargain betwixt and the day of sale. The proprietor at Blackburn-house, will show the lands.

BY ADJOURNMENT.
JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS IN ABERDEENSHIRE.
Upset Price still further Reduced.
To be SOLD by public roup, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, in the Parliament or New Session-House at Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 11th day of July 1789, between the hours of five and six afternoon.
THE Remaining Part of the Lands and Estate which belonged to ALEXANDER ACHYNDACHY of KINCARDINE, viz.
The Town and Lands of Clividy, Meiklehaugh, Muirhead, Achreduchy, and Beddiehilloch; the Lands of Old Keig, and Mill thereof, with the tithes and pertinents, all lying within the parish of Keig, and shire of Aberdeen.
The proven yearly rent of these lands is £29 l. 11 s. 2 d. 12th Sterling, which, at 25 years purchase, is £238 l. 19 s. 10 d. 4-12ths Sterling, but, on different applications to the Court, is now reduced to 2780 l. Sterling, which is to be the upset-price.
These lands are situated in a rich country, are capable of great improvement; and, being out of lease at present, a considerable rise of rent may be expected.
The title-deeds, rental, and measurement of the lands, and articles of roup, may be seen in the hands of George Kirkpatrick, depute clerk of Session. And, for further information, application may be made to John Gordon, clerk to the signet, agent in the sale; or John Duino, or David Morice, advocates in Aberdeen.

AN ESTATE,
In the County of Roxburgh.
To be SOLD by Private Bargain.
THE Estate of WEENS, lying in the parish of Hobbirk, consisting of near 400 acres, pleasantly situated upon the Water of Rule, at the distance of seven miles from the market towns of Hawick and Jedburgh, to each of which there is an excellent turnpike road; and the great turnpike road from Hawick to Newcastle passes through the estate.
The mansion house is modern, large, and commodious, with complete offices of every kind, in the best repair.—The garden is in high order—it is surrounded with a wall covered with all kinds of fruit trees.
The whole estate is completely inclosed and subdivided, and several very thriving plantations, to the extent of 40 acres, are interspersed among the different inclosures, which both afford shelter and add to the beauty of the place.—There is besides a considerable quantity of old timber. In the front of the house there is a large and extensive lawn, the whole way down to the water of Rule.
A great part of the estate is in the proprietor's natural possession; but if the whole were to be let, it is imagined the free rent would be about 200 l. Sterling, exclusive of the house, garden, and office houses.
The premises will be shown by the gardener at Weens; and for further particulars, apply to Francis and John Anderson, writers to the signet, in whose hands there is a plan of the grounds.

JUDICIAL SALE OF THE
LANDS OF LAMACHA AND BELLEVILLE.
To be SOLD by public roup, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, on Friday the 31st day of July next, between the hours of four and six afternoon.
THE LANDS and ESTATE which belonged to the deceased Thomas late Earl of Dundonald, which were disposed by his last will to Trustees for behoof of his Creditors, in the following Lots, viz.
LOT I.
The Lands of LA MANCHA or ROMANO GRANGE, lying in the parish of Newlands and county of Peebles, the gross rent of which is 372 l. which being valued at twenty-five years purchase, (after deducting a fifth for teind, 4 s. 4 d. for feu-duty, and 11 s. 9 d. for school salary) extends to L. 6219 16 6 4-12ths
The privilege of purchasing the free teind, after deduction of 11 l. 7 s. 3 d. 8-12ths of ministers stipend, being valued at 5 years purchase, extends to 255 3 5 8-12ths
Upset price of lot 1st, L. 6475 0 0
These lands hold of the Crown, and make up a freehold qualification for the election of a member of Parliament.—They lie within fifteen measured miles of Edinburgh, from whence there is a turnpike road which leads directly to La Mancha, and from thence is continued westward.
Of these lands, about a tenth part only is in tillage, the rest is either in old pasture grass, or has been manured and laid down with best grass seeds.—The soil of the low grounds is a rich loam—the hill a limestone gravel. There is great plenty of excellent limestone and fine white marl in these lands; as also, many seams of coal, three of which have been pitted through, and can be drained with a level within the grounds.—Iron ore has been lately discovered in different parts of said lands, which afford a prospect of very beneficial consequences to the proprietor of this estate.
There is a modern mansion-house and good offices on the estate, with valuable growing timber, very considerable, both in quantity and variety, the youngest above forty-five years old, and upon which no value is put, either in the rental or upset price of these lands, which merits particular attention.
LOT II.
The Lands and Mansion-house of BELLEVILLE or CLOCKMILL, lying adjacent to and on the east side of St Ann's Yards, within the parish of St Cathbert's or West Kirk, barony of Broughton, and shire of Edinburgh, extending to above 28 English acres, the lands being proven to be worth of yearly rent L. 100 0 0
One fifth to be deducted for teind, being L. 20 0 0
And for feu-duty and school salary 37 12 4 1-12th
Remains of free rent, L. 42 7 7 11-12ths
Which being valued at twenty years purchase, extends to L. 847 11 7 8-12ths
The mansion-house and offices are proved to be worth 46 l. of yearly rent, which being valued at ten years purchase, extend to 360 0 0
The free teind, (after deduction of ministers stipend) being valued at five years purchase, extends to 72 12 0 7-12ths
Upset price of lot 2d, L. 1280 3 8 3-12ths
These lands of Belleville (which hold partly of Heriot's Hospital, and partly of the heirs of Mr George Wilson of mason), are attended with various advantages, particularly in point of situation—their vicinity to the city of Edinburgh—their being well supplied with excellent spring water, with stone quarries, &c.—point them out as well calculated either for a villa, with gardens, pleasure ground, pasture, and arable grounds, &c.; or (now that it is intended to take the great London road through them) as affording sufficient space for erecting a variety of buildings, with a suitable proportion of ground to each.—In this last view, the increase of these lands in value to a purchaser must be considerable.
The articles of roup, proven rentals, &c. may be seen in the office of Mr George Kirkpatrick, depute-clerk of Session; or in the hands of Adam Stewart writer, No. 9. St James's Square, agent in the sale, to whom intending purchasers may apply for further information.

HAY FOR SALE AT PRESTONHALL.
To be SOLD by public roup, at the House of Prestonhall, upon Monday the 29th day of June 1789.
THREE LARGE STACKS OF FINE OLD HAY of crop 1787, supposed to contain above twenty thousand stones.
A LARGE FIELD, consisting of about 24 English acres of very fine Natural Grass, to be cut for hay.
The roup to begin at eleven o'clock forenoon.

LANDS IN PERTSHIRE.
To be SOLD by roup, in the house of Andrew Duff, vintner at Inver, near Dunkeld, upon Thursday the 17th September 1789, betwixt one and three afternoon.
THE LANDS of BALNAGUARD, Mill and MANNAVERT, lying within the parish of Little Dunkeld, on the great road, about half way betwixt Inver and Taymouth, 16 computed miles from Perth, and 6 from Dunkeld.
The lands lie contiguous, and consist of an extensive tract of rich level or haugh arable ground, pleasantly situated along the south side of the river Tay. There is an extensive hill, abounding with game, and remarkable for breeding of black cattle and sheep, belonging to these lands, which lie in the heart of a pleasant, warm, and populous country, the soil inferior in quality to none in that country. The mansion-house is at present converted into an inn, and affords much satisfaction to travellers.
There is also upon the lands a great deal of old and young planting, of different kinds of timber. All the land is in the natural state, and capable of great improvement. There are no tacks or any part of the lands or mill. The whole, by a late measurement, consists of about 1100 acres of arable, meadow and pasture ground, exclusive of the extensive property of hill.
The lands hold of the Duke of Atholl; and the present free rent is about 174 l.
For further particulars, apply to William Small, vintner at Perth, who will show the rental, measurement, title-deeds, and articles of roup; Robert Tait, at Balnaguard, will show the grounds.

LANDS,
IN THE COUNTY OF TWEEDALE.
To be SOLD by public roup, within a short period, as will be expressed in a future advertisement.
THE ESTATE of KAILZIE, lying in the parishes of Traquair and Peebles, the free rent of which is about 400 l. Sterling. The soil is good and dry, and the whole estate is well inclosed, subdivided, watered, and fertilized. There are on it many thriving young plantations besides a considerable quantity of old timber. The mansion-house is very pleasantly situated upon the banks of the river Tweed, two miles below Peebles, and twenty-four miles from Edinburgh, to both which towns there are good turnpike roads. The house is large, commodious, and in good repair; and has offices of every sort, and a well-furnished garden house, and two large kitchen gardens. The estate holds of the Crown, and gives a freehold qualification in the county of Peebles. It is in a good sporting country, the purchaser may get possession immediately of the mansion house, garden, and offices, and, at Martinmas next, eight inclosures that were in the proprietor's natural possession, all of which are in excellent condition.
The premises will be shown to any person calling at a house of Kailzie; and for further particulars, enquire of John Orr, Esq; of Barrowfield, at Glasgow, and James Elliot, at the Stamp Office, Edinburgh, who will show the rental and progress of writs.

SALE OF STONNYWOOD, by Public Roup.
ADJOURNED.
At the desire of persons intending to purchase.
THAT upon Wednesday the 12th day of August 1789, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon, there will be exposed to sale by public roup, within the house of Peter Wilkie vintner in Aberdeen.
THE Lands and Barony of STONNYWOOD, and Salween Filings on the river Don belonging thereto, lying within the parish of Newhills, and county of Aberdeen.
These lands yield at present above 460 l. Sterling of free rent after payment of cess, teind-duty, and all other public burdens, and afford more than a freehold qualification in the county.
The tithes are valued and exhausted, which must be great advantage to the purchaser.
The mansion house, which is large and commodious, and the greatest part of the estate, are pleasantly situated upon the banks of the river Don, and only about four English miles from Aberdeen, whereby the lands may be easily improved at a moderate expence, and have a ready market for every kind of produce.
The well-known village of GREENBURN is part of the estate, upon which two great annual fairs, as well as several other trials for the sale of cattle, are held; and the proprietor has a right to the maulures of the estate, upon which there is also a mill.
The lands are of excellent soil, and highly improvable, and are at present very low rented; but on the expiry of the present leases, which are in general short, great rents will be obtained, particularly on a capital pasture-mill; and there are plenty of water-falls for machinery on the river.
The articles of roup, rentals, and title-deeds of the estate, will be shown by John Ramsay, Esq; of Barra, or Alexander Carnegie, advocate in Aberdeen; and copies of the rental are to be seen in the hands of Mr Isaac Cowie, clerk to the signet, Edinburgh.
The above valuable estate will be first exposed altogether but, if not sold in that way, it will be at same time divided, and exposed to sale in two separate lots; the one comprised of what is called the Wester Barony, and the other of the Easter or Lower Barony, as they will be more particularly described in the articles of roup.

ARGYLESIRE AND LANARKSHIRE.
To be SOLD by public roup, on Wednesday the 19th day of July 1789, at five o'clock afternoon, in the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh.
THE FOLLOWING LANDS—VIZ.
THE LANDS of EVENACHAN, in the parish of Strathachan, district of Cowal, and shire of Argyre, pleasantly situated on the fourth shore of Lochfine, about twenty miles from Inverary. These lands consist of upwards of 1200 acres, of which above 100 are arable, and the remainder excellent sheep pasture, extending for about two miles along the shore. A very beautiful and romantic road has lately been made through the rock, close by the sea, at great expence. The shore abounds with oysters and shell fish, and all other fish found on the west coast might had there in great plenty.
The Lands of DARINAKEERROCH-BEG, in the parish of Kilbrannan, and in the neighbourhood of the former, consisting of about 700 acres, presently stocked with black cattle.
The Lands of GOODOCKHILL, lying in the parishes of Shotts andshire of Lanark, thirteen miles from Glasgow on the great road betwixt that place and Edinburgh, about five miles from the town of Hamilton. They consist of about 200 acres; the greatest part of them have been years, and the whole five years, in pasture; they have several thriving plantations upon them, are completely inclosed, and contain both coal, iron, and free-stone. There are several good situations for building upon them, and the place for an inn betwixt Glasgow and Edinburgh.
The terms of payment of the prices will be made particularly convenient for a purchaser.
Apply to William Wilson writer, No. 5. South Frederick-ricke, Edinburgh, to whom any person willing to make a private bargain may give in proposals betwixt and the day of roup.
If the lands are not sold, they will be let in lease, and proposals for a lease may in the mean time be transmitted to the said William Wilson.